FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917

Vida Milholland at the White House Gates on March Fourth

National Woman's Party

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Notes of the Week

A New Suffrage Device in Arkansas

A BILL giving women the vote in primary elections has passed the Arkansas legislature and was signed by Governor Brough at a suffrage mass meeting on March 6. Women may now vote at party primaries after paying poll tax, swearing to support the candidates of their party, and meeting all qualifications required of male voters.

This measure practically grants full suffrage to Arkansas women. In Arkansas, as in most Southern states, the choice of all state and most of the county and municipal offices is decided in the Democratic primaries. No other party counts. Democratic candidates are elected as a matter of course, and final elections are as decisive as the balloting of presidential electors. The primary law is made by the legislature in almost every state and so can be remade directly without the tedious process of constitutional amendment.

The special triumph of this quietly won victory in Arkansas is that equal suffrage has at last penetrated into the South. This new suffrage wedge into the section of the country that has held out most strongly against the enfranchisement of women omens the final capitulation of the whole country to progress. Moreover these round-about devices for giving women their right to political life show up more and more plainly the impracticality of any regulation of the franchise except national. Meanwhile these temporary expedients of primary and presidential suffrage are cumulating at a tremendous rate the equal suffrage support that is forcing the passage of the federal amendment.

A Proposed Liberal Party

AT a convention of the National Progressive Party to be held in St. Louis on April 12, 13 and 14 the Progressive National Committee will attempt to unite the liberals of all existing parties into a Liberal League. The National Woman's Party has been asked to send a delegate to this convention. At a conference of Progressive leaders in Georgia on February 14 to lay plans for the South's representation at the April convention a resolution was passed endorsing a woman suffrage plank in the 1920 platform. There is no doubt that the convention itself will adopt a federal suffrage plank, since the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist platforms all held such planks in the last campaign and the Democratic and Republican platforms were enough influenced by liberals to make the question of federal action on suffrage almost the one debated issue.

Nineteen hundred and seventeen may well prove the time for forming a new party which will help do away with the anomalies of the two leading parties, unwieldy because of the liberal and reactionary wings in each. Some of the Western liberals have already got into effective action in the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. Suffragists at any rate will watch the April convention with deep interest.

The Power of the President

THE Senate filibuster over the armed ship question has resulted in the passage of a new Senate rule for limiting debate. This modified cloture rule will enable a majority in the Senate to put through a measure against the efforts of a minority trying to block it. It provides that if a motion signed by sixteen members is proposed to end debate on a pending question, the motion shall be voted on one hour after the Senate meets on the day after the day the motion is first presented. If the motion gets a two-thirds vote, the measure in question will then be unfinished business until disposed of. No Senator shall speak more than one hour on the bill, and no other measure can be considered.

With this rule in force the Senate can still do a good deal of debating, but the President through the party leaders can get any legislation he wants enacted. It was through his demand that the cloture rule was made, to do away with one of the last blocks to the power of the administration leaders over legislation. President Wilson need no longer fear even "the wilful twelve" thwarting any of the measures to which he gives the support of his administration. And there can no longer be any question of the responsibility of the President for the future of the suffrage amendment in the Senate.

The Record of the Democratic Party

THE South Carolina legislature has recently defeated a bill for a referendum on equal suffrage. Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, and Georgia have also refused to submit the question of equal suffrage to the voters of those states.

Southern suffragists, finding the stronghold of the Democratic party against them, must be wondering just what the Democratic platform builders meant by the suffrage plank in their platform—recommending "the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as men." It follows naturally that these Southern women are joining the ranks of the workers for federal amendment.

Meanwhile what does the Democratic party think the attitude of the women of the free West will be in 1918 toward the party that has juggled with the suffrage issue?

The Individual Voter

THE Senate of the New York legislature has this week passed the bill for a suffrage referendum in that state next November by a vote of thirty-nine to seven. Governor Whitman is expected to sign the bill.

The 1915 referendum polled 544,457 votes for suffrage, 732,770 votes against. The question now is whether those 189,000 opposed voters in all the cities and villages and on the outlying farms of New York State have been reached and convinced of the justice of equal suffrage in the last two years.

Ontario Equal Suffrage

THE Canadian province of Ontario is enfranchising women. Sir William Hearst, Premier, adopting the privately introduced suffrage bill as a government measure, made a splendid address to the legislature on the practical need of equal suffrage in a country at war. He said in part:

"Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task, upon which the success of the future of the British Empire and the civilization of the world depends, we cannot justly deny them a share in the government of the country, and the right to have a say about the making of the laws they are so heroically trying to defend. The time has now come when we should give our women a greater part in the public affairs and the greater service that the ballot affords.

"The Government indorses this bill and I take full responsibility as leader of this House for what the vote may be. The Government having decided to give women the vote, it is anxious they should have full opportunity of exercising that right at the earliest possible date, and the Government will try and devise some plan whereby they will be entitled to record their vote at the next Provincial election."

The bill passed its second reading in the Ontario legislature unanimously. The only debate in regard to the matter was over the question as to whether Liberals or Conservatives deserved most credit for fathering equal suffrage.

A Woman Senator in Mexico

A WOMAN, Miss Hermila Galindo, is one of the candidates in the Congressional elections held in Mexico on March 11. This is the first election since 1914 and 640 candidates have been put forward for twenty-four seats in the House of Deputies. Miss Galindo has made a strong campaign in the Fifth District and first returns report her election.

Municipal Suffrage in Russia

IN Russia a bill has been introduced into the Duma by the Ministry of the Interior granting municipal suffrage to women, without the right of holding municipal office. The council of the Zemstro of Taroslav at a recent meeting voted a resolution supporting women in their claim to the right of election to office and recommends to the Government that they be eligible to seats in district councils. The Zemstro insists that especially because of women's absolutely necessary work on the land they must have their full share of the control of local affairs, not only as a measure of justice but also for the good of the country.

Opening Speech at Convention Dinner Washington, D. C., March 3

By Marie Jenney Howe

WE are here to celebrate the National Woman's Party! We celebrate no less the mother organization which may seem to die in giving birth to her child. But the Congressional Union can never die. It will live on as long as women are capable of gratitude to women; which will be, I hope, always.

The Congressional Union has experienced a brief but brilliant career. Four years ago a great idea lay buried in a committee. The average suffragist had never heard of the federal suffrage amendment. To the general public it was totally unknown. Four years ago a group of women, or shall I say two women—I judge by the applause that I had better say two women—brought that great idea out into the light. They made it a matter of vital discussion. Time went on. They made it a matter of violent discussion. They made it a political issue. They pushed it out from Washington into New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, across into Ohio and Illinois, across the Mississippi into the middle west, across to the far west and the Pacific Coast, to California and Washington State. From Washington to Washington, from a committee to a political issue—one would say it could not be done; the Congressional Union did it!

The Congressional Union did more than this. It created a new spirit.

Before Alice Paul had graduated from college,—we had a suffrage spirit in those days too—we used to be so anxious to please, so pleasant and ineffective, so frightened and smiling. O, the good old days when Alice Paul was still in college! Where is the anxious fear we used to see at every legislative hearing? Has it disappeared from off the face of the earth? Not at all. You see it still at every legislative hearing, only now that fear is on the faces of the legislators.

If you could gather up Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, Anne Martin, Mrs. Belmont, and send them all to Siberia, the Congressional Union would live on in all of us who are here tonight, in thousands of women who are not here. This new attitude

Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe

of the woman who respects herself and her cause is unquenchable.

The Congressional Union did this. It did more than this. It created a new method. The remarkable thing about this method is the way it retards suffrage. When the pickets stood before the White House the first thing I heard,—even before I read about them in the newspapers—I heard, "the Congressional Union has put back suffrage twenty years." And when the women let down their banner in Congress, in that quiet lady-like way to which no reasonable person could really object, again I heard the same comment, "the Congressional Union has put back suffrage twenty years." And when we introduced the partisan method into our politics it was prophesised that we had put back suffrage fifty years.

Fifty, plus twenty, plus twenty equals ninety. If we believe our critics the suffrage movement by these three methods has been pushed back to the days before Miss Anthony. Now I ask you frankly, are we back in the days before Miss Anthony? Shall we believe our critics or our own eyes? For we plainly see that in the life-time of the Congressional Union suffrage has gone forward by leaps and bounds; every dramatic act has accelerated its progress.

The things that are said against us should not be interpreted with too great literalness. People use words so differently, it does not do to take the literal words. Try to get the meaning behind the words. When people say we are putting the movement backward perhaps it is the only way of expressing how much they hate to see it go forward. Their pessimistic prophecies sound to us like hymns of praise that prove the Congressional Union method a success.

Do not be influenced by our critics. They stand with their backs to the future looking to the past for a precedent, and standing so, they cannot read the signs of the times. Turn them right about face. Convert them, every one of them. It can be done. The National Woman's Party is doing it.

Maintenance of National Headquarters in 1917

THE Committee for Maintenance of National Headquarters is starting the year 1917 with a vigor that is one of the best proofs of the strong support women all over the country are offering the National Woman's Party. Nineteen hundred and seventeen is only a little more than two months old, and already this committee, one of the most important in furthering the work of the Party, numbers seventy-seven members from twenty states. There are many new names on this year's list, and many names of members who have worked with the committee since it started. The sincerest gratitude of all the members of the Party is due Mrs. Kent's Committee for its work.

The Committee consists of:

California—Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Miss Elizabeth Kundsen, Miss Eleanor Lawlor. **Colorado**—Mrs. Lucius D. Cuthbert. **Connecticut**—Mrs. George H. Day, Miss Edith V. Poole, Mrs. L. T. Warner. **District of Columbia**—Miss Helen Monroe, Mrs. G. Brown Miller, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Paul Dessez, Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Edith J. Goode, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Miss Sheldon Jackson, Mrs. Loren Johnson, Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Electa S. Lawton, Miss Eliza Lord, Miss Aline E. Solomon, Miss Eliza Tonks, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley. **Illinois**—Mrs. Davis Ewing, Mrs. Edward Morris, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. **Louisiana**—Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi. **Maryland**—Rev. Olympia Brown. **Massachusetts**—Miss Grace Henshaw. **Michigan**—Mrs. George Hendrie, Mrs. James Whittemore. **Minnesota**—Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Miss Florence G. Youmans. **Missouri**—Miss Clara L. Thompson. **Montana**—Mrs. S. B. M. Young. **Nevada**—Miss Anne Martin. **New Mexico**—Mrs. Joshua S. Raynolds. **New York**—Mrs. F. T. Ackermann, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. William L. Colt, Miss Anna Constable, Miss Lavinia Dock, Mrs. F. R. Hazard, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Miss Ellen K. Lente, Miss Marian May, Mrs. John Rogers. **Ohio**—Miss H. W. Freshour, Mrs. Edward Orton, Mrs. James M. Rector, Mrs. Valentine Winters. **Pennsylvania**—Miss Mary A. Burnham, Mrs. L. Clinton, Miss Fanny T. Cochran, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Henry Justice, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Marie E. Kennedy, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Louise Lewis, a Friend, Mrs. Pope Yeatman. **Virginia**—Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Mrs. Mulhall, Mrs. J. M. Steed. **Wisconsin**—Miss Amy Comstock, Richland Center Woman's Club. **Wyoming**—Margery Gibson Ross.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorabe minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

VOL. V, No. 60 **SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917**

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Suffrage Strength in the Next Congress

WHEN the extra session of Congress meets on April 16, the national suffrage amendment will be in a much stronger position than in any previous Congress. This is due not only to the greatly increased agitation for the amendment during the last four years, but also to the increased political power of women.

During these four years women have won full suffrage in Nevada and Montana; presidential suffrage in Illinois, North Dakota, Ohio and Indiana; and Congressional suffrage in Arkansas. The total number of states where women vote is now sixteen—one-third of all the states in the Union; 6,630,253 women are now eligible to vote for President; 2,926,323 to vote for Congress; 7,037,158 to vote for one or the other. This means that one-third of the Senate, one-fourth of the House, and one-fourth of the electoral college now come from states where women vote in national elections. More than one-half of the vote necessary to elect a president comes from these states.

At the beginning of President Wilson's first administration the political strength of women was less than half what it is today. Then 2,401,774 women could vote in national elections. Then one-fifth of the Senate, less than one-tenth (eight per cent) of the House, and one-tenth of the electoral college came from suffrage states.

Even this political power of four years ago furnished sufficient leverage in Congress, we believe, to have made possible the passing of the national amendment, if all suffrage forces had concentrated on the amendment. But strong as was the reason for national work during the past four years, it is even stronger today. Since such a large proportion of the new Congress comes from states where women vote, this Congress must necessarily be exceedingly responsive to the demand of women for their enfranchisement.

Let us now at the beginning of this new administration resolve to concentrate on the national government, the only place where the political power of women can be brought to bear. If we do this, and if we work with sufficient resolution, we can obtain this amendment before this Congress comes to an end.

(*NOTE—Figures given of the women eligible to vote at elections are based on the census of* 1910, *with increase for six years estimated according to the rate of increase between* 1900 *and* 1910.)

The Legislative Department

Legislative Chairman, Miss Anne Martin

Lobby Committee

Chairman, Miss Maud Younger

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Alvin Barber
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. George Odell
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell

Legislative Committee

Arkansas
Mrs. John P. Almand
California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Colorado
Mrs. Robert Kerr
Connecticut
Mrs. P. M. Leakin
Delaware
Mrs. P. V. E. Ivory
Idaho
Mrs. Minnie P. Dunton
Illinois
Mrs. Jean Ellis Driver
Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
Maryland
Mrs. Townsend Scott
Massachusetts
Miss Katherine Morey
Michigan
Mrs. George Grimes
Minnesota
Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin
Missouri
Mrs. Bradley B. Huff
New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
New York
Mrs. Clarence Smith
North Dakota
Miss Aldyth Ward
Ohio
Mrs. Dorothy Mead
Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion
Pennsylvania
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy
South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellowes
Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee
Virginia
Miss J. S. Jennings
Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Wyoming
Dr. Frances Lane

Office Manager, Miss Lillian Crans

DURING the interval before Congress assembles in April, Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party and chairman of its legislative department, and Miss Maud Younger of California, chairman of the lobby committee of the Woman's Party, will lead into the Southern states one of the most dramatic expeditions that has yet invaded this territory. Nine of the states which are to hear the history and plans of the Woman's Party in relation to the fight for the federal suffrage amendment have not yet been officially organized by the Woman's Party. The opportunity will be taken to form a state branch in each.

These states are the strongholds of the Democratic party, in that the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate and most of the Democratic members of the Rules and Judiciary Committee are from this territory. Between the Congress just adjourned and the extra session which has been called for next month, leaders of the Woman's Party will swing rapidly through the South, addressing the people in the districts of fifty-one Congressmen in order to secure greater support for the amendment from this territory.

MISS MARTIN and Miss Younger, with their party, will make the whole trip through the Southern states by motor, meeting in their home states the constituents of the Congressmen who have watched the active and intensive campaign of the Woman's Party in Washington. Whatever the attitude of a percentage of the Southern representatives on national suffrage, their attitude toward the Woman's Party lobby has been friendly and sympathetic, and the two legislative leaders of the Woman's Party have from many quarters been offered courtesies in these states from Democratic leaders. Letters of introduction to officials, offers to introduce the leaders of the Woman's Party in the South, have been extended by many Democrats.

Every Southern member of the Rules and of the Judiciary Committee will be reached by the Woman's Party tour; and in every state deputations to representatives will be organized by their constituents in the Southern states. Among the organizers who will go into the South in advance of the Woman's Party leaders to coalesce the suffrage sentiment of the South behind the national suffrage amendment are Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Vivian Pierce, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Beulah Amidon, and Miss Doris Stevens. In each state many cities will be visited to arouse interest in the Western representatives of the Woman's Party, and a state conference will be held, with prominent officials, local officers and Miss Martin and Miss Younger as the speakers.

IMMENSE interest has already been shown by the women of the Southern states. Louisiana women want assistance in reaching the suffragists of their state, and have sent to national headquarters for an organizer. Mississippi women are making the organization of the Mississippi conference an official matter. The Governor of Mississippi has offered the Woman's Party the State Capitol as headquarters from which to reach the women of his state, and will be one of the speakers at the conference.

The district of Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, Representative Pou, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will be the first group of Congressmen's districts to be reached when the Woman's Party flyer arrives in North Carolina, where a conference is to be held in Charlotte. The speakers will also touch Rocky Mount, Greensboro and Salisbury. En route to the Carolinas Miss Younger and Miss Martin have been asked to speak in Richmond, Virginia.

Following North Carolina the party will touch the following points: in South Carolina, Columbia and Charleston; in Georgia, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Savannah and Brunswick; in Florida, Jacksonville and Valdosta; in Alabama, Montgomery, Birmingham, Livingston and Mobile; in Louisiana, New Orleans and Baton Rouge; in Mississippi, Jackson, Vicksburg and Greenwood; in Tennessee, Memphis, Nashville and Jackson, with a side-trip to speak in Marion, Arkansas; in Kentucky, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington; in West Virginia, Charleston, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Cumberland and Frederick; in Maryland, Cumberland and Hagerstown.

DEPUTATIONS to Congressmen are being organized in the suffrage states as well as in the South. Alice Henkle is helping in the organization of the Illinois deputations which will precede the second annual conference of the Illinois branch.

Miss Margaret Whittemore, another national organizer, is working in California and from California will go to Washington and Oregon. Miss Margery Ross, a third national organizer, at work in the West, is centering on Idaho and Wyoming.

DURING the weeks of accelerated activity in the South and West, legislative activities and organization of conferences will go on in the other parts of the country, with the end in view of leaving not one district unorganized or one Congressman unreached by his constituents in regard to the federal amendment by the time the regular session of the Sixty-fifth Congress convenes. Deputations to their Congressmen are being undertaken by Woman's Party members in every state, and a steady stream of letters has gone to the President asking his support from women of the nation.

In Delaware, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, deputations to Representative Polk and Senator Walcott, the new members from that state, have been arranged for the near future.

Active legislative work is going forward in Maryland under Mrs. Townsend Scott, the state chairman. Miss Lucy Branham is organizing the Eastern Shore districts in that state and arranging deputations to Congressmen. Mrs. Robert Baker, press chairman of the Woman's Party in Washington, will speak before the Just Government League in Baltimore this week, at which time definite plans for the coming work on Congress are to be formulated.

In Newark the New Jersey branch of the Woman's Party is about to hold the first mass meeting of the Party since the convention coalition, a rally that will inaugurate new activities in New Jersey. At this March 15th meeting, for which Mrs. Abram J. Rose is chairman of arrangements, the speakers will be Fola La Follette, Doris Stevens and Allen McCurdy. Miss Iris Calderhead and Miss Bertha Sapovits are helping in the organization of this big endorsement of the fedtral amendment battle on the part of New Jersey citizens.

Departmental Reports at National Convention

THE President and the Congress of the United States cannot longer resist the organized pressure being brought to bear from all parts of the country for the passage of the national suffrage amendment. This conviction was brought home to the women who attended the convention of the Congressional Union and National Woman's Party in Washington, and were thrilled by the reports from the firing-line.

The reports of the state chairmen, heads of departments and organizers for the past year showed that the movement for the liberation of women is growing stronger daily and with greater numbers of workers coming into the field. Miss Mildred Gilbert of California, now membership chairman of the national organization, in her report made it plain that the membership of the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party, now the National Woman's Party, has more than trebled in the past year, and that the greatest gains made are in the western suffrage states which are zealously working for the complete political liberty of women.

NOT only has the organization increased in numbers, however. It has also increased in determination and practical purpose, if the amount of money contributed by members and friends can be taken as a sign. The treasurer's report, which is printed in full on another page of THE SUFFRAGIST, shows receipts amounting to $111,000, an increase of 115 per cent above the funds contributed last year.

Valuable aid in gathering funds has been given by Miss Alice Carpenter, national finance chairman, whose report shows that from January 24, when the National Finance Committee was formed, until March 1, $20,523 had been collected, and pledges yet to be paid amounting to $32,763 had been made.

Apparently women cannot be connected with the Congressional Union in any capacity without feeling an urge to action. Indication of this was given by Mrs. John Rogers in her report as chairman of the Advisory Council, when she said that it was impossible to chronicle all that had been done by members of the Council who promised "moral support" but who have given money, contributed articles for THE SUFFRAGIST and press, and rendered valuable aid as organizers and speakers. In conclusion Mrs. Rogers spoke of Inez Milholland Boissevain, a member of the Council who "poured her enthusiasm, her vitality, the last ounce of her strength out for the freedom of women."

Mrs. Kent's committee takes entire charge of the rent of $4,000 a year. Mrs. Ella Morton Dean's report of receipts from headquarters of $2089.75 and expenditures of $2880.00 shows that Cameron House bids fair to become a self-supporting headquarters, since extraordinary expenses for rearrangements of offices and repairs will not be necessary during the coming year. The drawing-rooms have been rented for dancing, the dining-room for fencing and the barn for storage, while the bedrooms are rented principally by the workers at National Headquarters.

Miss Virginia Arnold gave a graphic account of the expansion of Headquarters itself, and the increase in the numbers of workers in all departments. In charge of all buying for all departments, Miss Arnold is able to measure the growth of the Woman's Party not only in Washington but in every part of the country. She reports that nearly all state branches are now self-supporting, paying for their own supplies, flags, regalia, pins.

"It is interesting," said Miss Arnold, "to realize that our Woman's Party banners are floating by the thousands in all parts of the country today. * * * But to me the important thing about National Headquarters is the spirit found there. It is a spirit I can only characterize as 'game'; it is the spirit one sees along the picket line, which has gained the admiration of even the Washington Police, the spirit which has neither whined nor posed and which characterizes the Woman's Party throughout the country."

While the work at Headquarters goes smoothly on the legislative committee under the chairmanship of Miss Martin keeps up a constant fire upon Congress. A lobby committee has been formed as a branch of the legislative department with Miss Maud Younger as chairman. Miss Younger's and Mrs. Gardner's reports to this convention show a complete and systematic poll of Congress procured by diligently interviewing every member of Senate and House and carefully setting down the results of the interviews for filing in the legislative department.

Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, the chairman of the literature department, reported that nearly 100,000 pieces of literature were distributed during the trip of the Suffrage Special. The widespread interest in the federal work is shown by daily requests from all parts of the country for literature. Libraries in various sections have recently written for literature, particularly the Woman's Party Campaign Text Book, which is rapidly being accepted as a standard piece of suffrage literature. The leaflets used during the past year have been prepared by Miss Burns and Mrs. Weed. Also a valuable leaflet on State Constitutions was prepared by Mrs. Florence Kelley and Mrs. Mary Beard. The next work of the department, Miss Fendall announced, is the publication of the biennial report of the organization.

THE report of Mrs. Helena Hill Weed showed the careful work done by her as research chairman which has proved invaluable in supplying speakers and workers with facts and figures. The leaflet on "The Political Power of Women" was prepared with the assistance of Miss Fendall. Another leaflet which has proved of great service was put out by the department on "The Political History of the Suffrage Movement in America," giving quotations from the letters and speeches of pioneers and from the *Revolution* editorials, proving that the party policy of the Woman's Party was the principle of Susan B. Anthony and her associates. Mrs. Weed is now preparing a pamphlet on "The Attitude of the Democratic party in the Recent Presidential Campaign."

The reports of Miss Vivian Pierce for the staff of THE SUFFRAGIST, of Miss S. Ada Flatman, the business manager of THE SUFFRAGIST, and of Miss Elizabeth Smith, the circulation manager, showed the most encouraging outlook for the paper, which is one of the important elements in the propaganda work for the federal amendment. Miss Flatman had recently returned from a transcontinental trip taken in the interest of the advertising department of the paper, and her report showed that contracts from January, 1916, to date amounted to $3,400. During the year, as the activities to be chronicled increased, the paper was permanently enlarged from eight to twelve pages. The subscriptions for the year, reported Miss Smith, had doubled.

MISS DORIS STEVENS, as chairman of organization, gave an account of the year's work which showed the immense growth of the Union as it spread from state to state until it reached from coast to coast. Miss Stevens travelled from Illinois to California, from Arizona to Montana, to speak at branches organized in many states. In every state generous sums were contributed for the support of the federal amendment fight. Since the last convention of the Union seventeen branches of the organization have been formed, nearly all having become self-supporting within the year.

Far-reaching has been Mrs. Abby Scott Baker's work in the press department. Mrs. Baker breezily described her apprenticeship in the department as press chairman for the Suffrage Special on the trip into the West, and declared that the vast amount of propaganda put over at this time had put before the general public the first real knowledge they had had of the new fight for political liberty that had been carried to Congress. Mrs. Baker declared that the White House picket, far from hurting the national suffrage cause, had helped. "Whenever we wanted to give a special message to the world," she said, "we inscribed it on a banner and gave it to a picket to carry to the White House. It was immediately flashed all over the country."

The reports of the earnest state chairmen, of one zealous young organizer after another, and the enthusiasm and ardor with which each was presented, proved as nothing else could have, the devotion which has gone into the federal amendment work during the past year. It is this spirit of the workers which explains the great strides ahead which have been made—the spirit which discounts defeats and demands action, not tomorrow, but now.

Comments of the Press

The One Place

ANYONE who has lived in, or is at all acquainted with Washington, must understand the cosmopolitan character of the population, and should realize that only in Washington can the heart of the woman suffrage issue be reached.

The eyes of the United States, as well as the world, are focussed on the National Capital city, impressions created and persons reached there whom it would be almost impossible to reach except by a very extensive campaign.

I do not agree with a statement made recently in the columns of your paper, that the White House is the private residence of the President, and that in these perilous times of our country "picketing" should not be. Patriotism does not enter into the question at all, in my opinion (these women are all real red-blooded American women when it comes to an issue involving the national honor of the United States), but it is a question of the "right of suffrage for women."

The President is a representative of the people, elected by the people, resides in the White House, which is owned by the President of the United States, as such, and the executive offices of the President are situated in a wing of the White House.

Where, then, would the President be reached, if not at the White House?—*Archibald R. Harmon, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, March* 5.

Power

PRESIDENT WILSON told a deputation from the Congressional Union that he could not move for suffrage until his party told him to. But they watchfully waited and in about two weeks they noted he was planning to go several times a week to the Capitol to hasten legislation on which his party platform had never breathed a word. And they sighed and mournfully said to each other, "Perhaps if we were a railway union he would do as much for us."—*New York Chief, February* 17.

Consistency

WE of America, who tolerate the ghastly disloyalty and petty time-killing of our national Congress on the eve of war, can hardly find fault with a few millions of women who are, after all, about the most consistent group in our country's politics.—*Boston Journal, March* 3.

A Far-Reaching Smile

PRESIDENT WILSON smiled today on the silent sentinels of the suffrage movement posted as pickets at the western entrance to the White House grounds.—*Advertiser, Tokyo, Japan, February* 16.

Ingratitude

I PUT them on committees,
I say they're bound to win,
I send congratulations
When another state comes in;
And often on their birthdays
I will write a little note,
And yet in spite of all I do,
They nag me for the vote.

—*Alice Duer Miller, in New York Sunday Tribune, March* 4.

Impression of Society Reporter

WE wandered out into the soft sunset of a Washington spring afternoon and without intention found ourselves in front of the White House, where a guard of twenty-nine Congressional Union suffragettes stood sentinel on either side of the gateway holding long, forked purple and yellow banners fluttering from ten foot poles. * * * Even an anti cannot fail to be a little moved by the evident martyrdom of that silent, steadfast guard. The combination of folly and heroism has touched the human heart since long before the days of that most heroic of fools, Don Quixote.

The bare bones of the huge stands being erected all the way from the White House to the Capitol for tomorrow's inauguration towered above the twenty-nine sentinels and above the moving throngs who ambled with Sabatical leisureliness up and down Pennsylvania avenue.—*Mme. X., in Chicago Sunday Tribune, March* 4.

Picketing vs. Golf

FEMININE superiority is again demonstrated. The President of the United States took cold during a few hours' exposure to conditions the White House pickets had weathered for weeks.—*Washington Star, March* 10.

War and Suffrage

ALICE PAUL, heading the Congressional Union, author of the silent sentinel pickets at the White House, is standing pat. She says the prospect of war makes it clear that the country needs women's votes in its political determinations.—*Quincy, Ill., Herald, February* 17.

Governed — and Governing

Two delegations to the President—they present a contrast worth studying. The Appahare Indians: Short Man, Cut Nose, Little Raven and the rest, represent a whole tribe of voters who want more land; their business is being given serious consideration. The women represent the suffragists of New York City, including plenty of tax payers, but no voters; they stand outside the gates.

From the Independent, March 5.

The Delegation to the President

THE weather seems as much opposed to national suffrage as the women of the party charge the President with being; but as the suffragists are only driven to more and more determined activity by the Presidential opposition, so also they seem to be hardened for extra efforts by adverse weather.

Today they faced the elemental enemies with only slight, if any, diminution of previously calculated forces and drove their message through the barred gates and locked doors into the presence of President Wilson.

There was no hesitating. The line, the women about four feet apart, moved around the White House grounds, completely encircling them, and then stopped so that in whatever direction the President looked he would face a wall of banners whose meaning he could not mistake.—(*New York Times.*)

Four Years Ago—The Contrast

FOUR years ago today in the bright sunshine of a perfect afternoon a suffrage parade ushered in the Wilson adminstration, and was mobbed in the public streets.

Today, the worst in months, the women marched again, this time through streets lined with men and women under bobbing umbrellas. But they were not mobbed. They marched through solid lines of friends. The policemen at the street corners saluted as the standard bearers passed.—*Philadelphia North American.*

All Ages March for Suffrage

THERE were women and girls of all ages and sizes in the line. The oldest, suffrage leaders said, was 86. The youngest was just 5. There were working girls marching next in line to the wives of millionaires. All, with the exception of a few elderly women who were forced by the weather to drop out, marched until the end.—(*Chicago Tribune.*)

Thousands Watch Parade in Rain

GATHERED in the streets and huddled upon the porticos of the public buildings passed by the marchers were between four and five thousand men and women, the majority of them inaugural visitors, who cheered the demonstration.—(*Washington, D. C. Post.*)

Club Men Interested in Suffrage

THE marchers organized on Vermont avenue, above H street. From the windows of the Cosmos Club at the corner, next door to the headquarters of the suffragists, very precise looking members, most of whom are scientists, looked down with interest on the drenched women.

Up the street the windows of the University Club were almost filled with men who watched the women in their demonstration for suffrage, while they toasted their shins before grate fires.

In Lafayette Square, across from the headquarters, the onlookers filled the sidewalk. More than a score of people climbed up on the statue erected to the memory of Kosiuszko, who helped the United States in the revolution against taxation without representation. — (*New York Journal.*)

The Picket Line of 1000

THEY stood silently, following the example of the "silent sentinels" who had been picketing the White House for the last two months. The wind blew sharply in their faces, which got very red; their hands were cold and they propped their banners against the fence; some of them clicked their heels against the stone foundation of the fence to keep their feet warm. They stood for more than half an hour, under the gaze of the police and several thousand inaugural visitors. Then they took up the march again. —(*New York Herald.*)

They Mean Business

WOMEN who are fighting for a constitutional amendment to give them suffrage celebrated the union of their forces to-day by marching around and around the White House in a drenching rain. The union of the Woman's Party and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was effected yesterday, and to-day's demonstration was the first "big drive" to show they mean business.

The march was led by Vida Milholland, sister of Inez Milholland Boissevain, who until her death was one of the most active workers in the suffrage ranks. Behind Miss Milholland was an old banner of many campaigns inscribed, "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women."—*N. Y. American, March* 5.

A Way of Escape

WITH those suffragist pickets surrounding the White House, it was clearly a mistake not to provide the executive mansion with a secret underground exit.—*Newark, Ohio, Advocate, February* 21.

Too Proud

IF the lady suffragists persist in their demonstration against the White House on inauguration day the President may be compelled to prove that he is not too proud to fight—at least in self-defense.—*Philadelphia Press, March* 1.

If Courage Could Win

IF courage and determination were the requisites of the ballot, then to-night the political freedom of woman would be an accomplished fact. Whether one approved the placing of sentinels in front of the White House or not this afternoon's public appeal for justice must have won from him admiration for the spirit and determination of the women, who, for three hours, defied a cold, piercing wind and a steady downpour of rain.—(*Caroline Katzenstein—Philadelphia Press.*)

POIRET Returns

After an absence of more than two years on war duty, Paul Poiret has returned to design some models especially for American women.

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Dainty and Delicate Shades in Stationery
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Electrical Engineer and Contractor
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Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical, I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
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THE
A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.
Denver, Colo.
A Store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

Treasurer's Annual Report

Submitted by Miss Joy L. Webster, Treasurer

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917

RECEIPTS

To balance on hand January 1, 1916		138.92
To receipts as follows:		
Affiliation fees	50.00	
Collections	3,134.95	
Donations	90,509.03	
Interest on account	18.07	
Membership fees	2,238.59	
Miscellaneous	1,794.35	
Refund	1,362.99	
Rent of rooms at National Headquarters	2,077.66	
Sale of badges, costumes, literature	876.52	
Sale of tickets	2,581.15	
THE SUFFRAGIST		
Advertising 2,169.45		
Sale of papers 834.83		
Subscriptions 3,517.52	6,521.80	
Total Receipts		111,165.11
Sum Total		$111,304.03

EXPENDITURES

Advisory Council Conference and Farewell to Suffrage Special, Washington, D. C., April 8-9, 1916: (Band, postage, printing, signs)	$195.97
Auditing monthly and annual reports	55.00
Delegation to Democratic Convention, St. Louis, June, 1916: (Travelling expenses)	318.36
District of Columbia Convention, June 24, 1916: (Music, postage, refreshments)	124.10
Election Campaign in Twelve Suffrage States, September 15 to November 15, 1916: (Advertising, auditor, campaign literature, expressage, office furniture, office supplies, organizers' supplies, postage, press clippings, printing, rental of halls, rental of headquarters, rental of office furniture, telegrams, telephone, etc.)	21,573.44
(Salaries and travelling expenses of organizers and speakers)	24,896.34
Inez Milholland Memorial Service December 25, 1916, Capitol, Washington, D. C.: (Music, printing, expressage)	247.75
Legislative Department: (Postage, stenographer, supplies)	668.43
Mid-Atlantic States Conference, New York City, February 11, 1916: (Photographs, postage, printing, Press chairman, telegrams)	322.31
Miscellaneous and refund	164.44
National Convention, Washington, D. C., December 6-13, 1916: (Advertising, dinner, escort to envoys, Susan B. Anthony pageant)	1,673.92
National Executive Department: (Postage, printing, office furniture, salary office force, stationery, supplies, telegrams, telephone, etc.)	7,110.09
National Headquarters: (Rent, salaries of housekeeper and servants, coal, light, repairs, supplies, water, and general upkeep)	7,243.87
Organization Department: [Covering work in 37 states] (Advertising, banners, deputations, meetings, organizing state branches, postage, printing, regalia, salaries and travelling expenses of organizers, stenographers, supplies, telegrams, telephone.)	13,191.12
Press Department: (Clippings, photographs, printing, salary press agent, stenographers, supplies, travelling expenses press chairman)	2,875.52
THE SUFFRAGIST (Addressograph, engraving, mailing, postage, printing of paper, salaries of editor, assistant editors, business manager, office manager, stenographers, stationery, supplies, wrapping SUFFRAGISTS, etc.)	12,345.61
Suffrage Special Tour, April 9 to May 16, 1916, through the twelve voting states: (Entertaining envoys, postage, printing, stenographer, travelling expenses)	5,792.90
Travelling expenses, general	811.47
Treasurer's Department: (Postage, printing, salaries of stenographer, assistant treasurer, supplies, typewriter)	1,210.81
Woman's Party Conference, August 10, 11 and 12, 1916, at Colorado Springs, Colo.: (Advertising, postage, printing, salaries of organizers, stenographers, travelling expenses)	1,574.45
Woman's Party Convention, Chicago, June 5, 6 and 7, 1916: (Advertising, campaign literature and supplies, expressage, office supplies, press clippings, postage, rental of headquarters, rental of hall, rental of theatre, stenographic work, telegrams, telephones, travelling expenses and salaries of organizers, etc.)	8,603.81
Woman Voters' Convention, September 14-16, 1915, San Francisco, Cal.: (Miscellaneous expenses incurred in 1915 and paid in 1916)	208.84
TOTAL EXPENDITURES for the year ending Jan. 1, 1917	$111,208.55
BALANCE in American Security & Trust Co., Jan. 1, 1917	$95.48

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

We have examined and compared the attached statement of receipts and disbursements with the monthly and semi-monthly certified statements and find the receipts and disbursements as stated to be correctly compiled from these certified statements.

(Signed) Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company,
Chartered Accountants.

The Southern Pharmacy
in the Southern Building
1427 H ST. N. W.
Your Phone Orders Will Be Promptly Filled and Delivered
Phones Main 5490, 5509

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The Sign of Quality
PERSONAL SERVICE PRINTING
621 Plymouth Court CHICAGO

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LADIES' TAILOR and GOWN-MAKER
1348 East Forty-seventh Street, Chicago
Telephone—Oakland 1949

Public Speaking
Parliamentary Law
Principles of Common Law
Practical Business Course
Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B.
President
Science, Literature
Music and Art

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Estimates and Ideas Gladly Furnished
HARMON—PRINTING
5247 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell Phone, Woodland 642

Suffragists should try the
Unique Blouse Shop
1322 Stevens Building
Chicago

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Assistant Circulation Manager:
Miss Frances Pepper

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

February 18 to March 3, 1917

Miss Cornelia Wyse	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Jane Pincus	1
Miss Mildred Gilbert	1
Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse	1
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	1
Miss Alice Paul	2
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1
Mrs. Robert Adamson	1
Mrs. Bertram Sippy	1
Mrs. Odell	1
Miss Marion McGaw	1
Mrs. Lucius Ryce	1
Mrs. Robert Niles, Jr	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Sarah C. Grant	2
Mrs. G. von Horvath	1
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	3
Mrs. Edna Beim	3
Miss Margaret Whittemore	1
New Jersey Branch	2
Miss Mabel Hale	1
Miss Hazel Mackaye	1
Pennsylvania Branch	38
Mrs. Eleanor B. Arrison	5
Total	76
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	4,599
Total through March 3, secured by members	4,675

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

Wash Skirts of Your Material
WILSON
1418 Stevens Building Chicago, Ill.

Stone
1222 Walnut St.
"Style without Extravagance" Philadelphia

Exclusively for Women
Then why not stay at
Hotel Rutledge
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York
Rooms from $1.00 daily
Room with full board from $12.00 to $18.00 per week. All outside rooms

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E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

Joseph Brennian Company
PRINTERS
1632 Meadow Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone Fkd. 81

Open 8:45 A. M. Close 5:30 P. M.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
VISIT OUR
Apparel Salons
(Second Floor)
Wonderful Displays of the New Spring
MILLINERY
SUITS COATS
DRESSES BLOUSES
FOR WOMEN
FOR MISSES
"LUCILLE" the New Shade in Summer Furs
Showing at Kann's Now
LUCILLE Fox Scarfs - $39.50
LUCILLE Wolf Scarfs $25.00

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertising Manager THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

NEEDLEWORKERS!!—Stop worrying about scallops. Measuring of sizes unnecessary. Our Scallop Marker will enable you to mark scallops on any doily or centerpiece from 7 inches to 36 inches in size. Can be as easily used to mark scallops on baby goods and lingerie. Marker with complete instructions for 50c. A wonderful time-saving device. Money refunded if dissatisfied. The VON Studio, 6032 Washington ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED

LAUNDRY WORK BY HAND; especially for ladies and children. No machinery used. Sunlight Hand Laundry, 1439 Morris Rd. S. E., Washington, D. C.

VIOLINIST AND CELLIST to form trio or quartette to play chamber music in Washington. Box 23, "The Suffragist."

To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in THE SUFFRAGIST *for*.....
Insertions to be published.....*for which I enclose the sum of* $.....
Name .....
Date .....
Address .....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

Classified Advertisement Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.